

## SOUTH OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE

Mercer Insists on a Special Architect to Draw the Plans.

## HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH CARLISLE

Treasury Department Admits Its Inability to Go Ahead with the Work Under Present Conditions.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Mercer will now introduce a bill to appoint a special architect for the purpose of preparing plans for the new post office building at South Omaha. This plan was decided upon after receipt of a letter from the treasury department, stating in reply to a letter from Mr. Mercer, that it was impracticable under existing legislation to ask for plans from architects of Omaha and South Omaha. Under the act of congress approved March 3, 1875, provision is made that "no money shall be expended upon any building on which work has not yet been actually begun until after drawings and specifications together with detailed estimates of cost thereof shall have been made by the supervising architect of the Treasury department, and said plans and estimates shall have been approved by the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the postmaster general." In addition to this, the attorney general must pass on the title to the site, and the engineer must pass on the plan of the building. All this is set forth in the letter from the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Mercer is desirous of having plans and specifications made at once, as soon as practicable, and as he has precedent in the case of the Chicago postoffice, in appointing a special architect, he believes he can pass such a bill at the next session. Philadelphia is also moving to have a special architect appointed for the new building, and it is possible to combine with Pennsylvania in accelerating the making of plans for the South Omaha office. In this connection a letter is now coming to light written by Secretary Carlisle to Mr. Mercer, refusing to make public the report of the special agent sent to investigate the various South Omaha sites. The letter is dated June 3, and is confidential and designed for the information of the secretary only. He stated also that due weight had been given to the suggestion from South Omaha favoring the Glasgow site.

**STILL WAITS ON REED.**  
Substantial hopes are still held out for the Omaha exposition bill. The belief is growing that it will pass before many days, the only thing necessary being recognition on part of the speaker. Should this be done, objection will not be in order, as it will be called up under suspension.

Nebraska might as well prepare to go into ship building enterprise, as a torpedo boat is to be built on the Missouri river. Senator Allen having succeeded in getting the amount necessary in the naval appropriation bill and interested members of the Nebraska delegation, having succeeded in holding the amount.

Harry E. O'Neill, a well known young lawyer of Omaha, is in the city. He is in the east to interest New York capital to enter upon a sugar beet enterprise in Nebraska, with strong hopes of success. Representative Halter introduced a bill to increase the pension of Charles F. Tharp to \$72 per month. O. M. Kern, upon the close of his congressional career, will leave Nebraska for Colorado, where he has bought a quarter section of land and will engage in fruit and stock raising.

The recent shakeup in the patent office is still the subject of a good deal of discussion. Those affected are trying to stem the onslaught by bringing influence to bear on Secretary Smith. Most of the clerks angled out for dismissal or reduction were of the class that owe their places largely to political influence. With some exceptions, they were efficient. One, Mr. Cameron, who has been dismissed, stood first on the list for promotion. The list of reductions is as follows: W. L. Colman, from second assistant examiner to fourth assistant, with pay cut down from \$1,800 to \$1,200—H. C. Huntman, P. A. Ward, G. F. Farnham, G. T. Thompson, J. W. W. L. Colman, from second assistant examiner to fourth assistant, with pay cut down from \$1,800 to \$1,200, W. S. Chase, from third assistant to fourth assistant, with pay cut down from \$1,200 to \$1,000 (in charge of electrical devices), Miss Noyes (in charge of the electrical claims), Miss Lybrand (free spaces and cable line applications), from first class clerk to \$900 class, Miss Snell, T. G. Tipton is the son of the ex-senator from Nebraska, and has held his position for a number of years. His father is seen upon the streets of Washington, a white-haired, picturesque figure, who served Nebraska from 1867 to 1875.

First Lieutenant Hunter Liggett and Second Lieutenant John A. Guernsey, both in infantry, are detailed to attend the encampment of Georgia volunteers.

Captain Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth infantry, is granted two months' additional leave.

First Lieutenant George W. Goode, First cavalry, is detailed as professor of military tactics at the United States military academy, to relieve First Lieutenant Edgar L. Walker, Eighth infantry.

N. N. Egge is appointed postmaster at Lark, Worth county, Ia.

Edward S. Poole of Iowa has been appointed a compositor in the government printing office and Henry M. Hayes of Wall Lake, Ia., has been appointed a clerk in the railway mail service.

## THE WORLD'S MILITARY PROGRESS.

War Department Issues a Book Containing Valuable Information.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The military information division of the War department has just issued a compilation of "notes on organization, armaments and military progress," embodying all obtainable information from abroad concerning the year's developments in the science of war. The full strength and system of organization of armies of every country are given in detail, the mind and characteristics of their armies, with particular notes upon the smaller nations, and the results of the many experiments made in Europe and in our own country with automatic as a substitute for heavier metal used in the equipments of soldiers, and lastly, full drawings of the new machine and Bergmann automatic repeating pistols, which promise to entirely replace revolvers for military use.

## PEN PICTURES

**Tom—Tom**  
Like many another little boy—has had to take Castoria—but his folks don't pay 35c for it any more—for we sell it for 22c—Cuticura Soap, 15c—Hood's \$1 Sarsaparilla, 65c—Faine's Celery Compound, 65c—Ozonumilky 80c—Hunzley Water, 15c—and all patent medicines at cut prices. We employ only graduated pharmacists to put up any doctor's prescription for less than any other drug store charges.

**Kuhn's Drug Store,**  
Only the only  
Cut Price Drug Store  
1515 & Douglas

## GIVES A SEAT TO A COLORED MAN.

House Ousts a Ninth Democrat in Favor of George W. Murray.  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—By a vote of 153 to 23, the house today decided against the claim of William Elliott, from the First Carolina district, and gave the seat to George W. Murray. Mr. Murray is a colored man, and in the fifty-first congress was seated in place of Mr. Elliott. The latter had 1,734 majority on the face of the returns, but the committee found that the former had arrived in the house by a majority of 434. Mr. Murray was given a round of applause when he came forward to be sworn in. Mr. Elliott is the ninth democrat ousted in the present house. The remainder of the day was mainly occupied in debating the case of Martin against Lockhart, from the Seventh North Carolina district. This controversy is a populist, and Mr. Kim, populist of Nebraska, who has been waging a guerrilla warfare in the house, with a view to getting up a bill in which he was interested, was considerably embarrassed by this case, as he was forced into the position of objecting to the filing of the views of the majority. This caused dissatisfaction upon the republican side, among members who did not desire to vote until they had had an opportunity to examine both sides. It was finally arranged to take the report and let the vote be taken tomorrow.

## JAPAN MAKING RAPID STRIDES.

**Determined to Become the Chief Cotton Producing Power of the Orient.**  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—Some idea of the rapid progress Japan is making toward the object of her ambition—to become the manufacturing center of the east—is shown in a report to the State department from United States Consul Melver at Kanagawa, on the present condition of the cotton spinning industry in Japan. Using figures prepared for publication by the Japanese minister of agriculture, the reports show that all of the coarse threads formerly imported in great quantities from England and India are being displaced by home produced Japanese threads. The finer qualities of English thread are still required, as the Japanese production of these grades is still very limited.

## MRS. CLEVELAND AT GRAY GABLES.

**President's Wife Starts for Her Summer Home on Buzzard's Bay.**  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—Mrs. Cleveland with her children left Washington this morning over the Pennsylvania for the president's summer home at Gray Gables on Buzzard's Bay. With her were Mrs. Olney and her children, and the children of the latter, with maids. The party will go direct to Massachusetts without change, their car being transferred by ferry at Jersey City. Mrs. Olney and her daughter will remain at Cleveland almost to their destination, branching off near the end of the route to go to their own home at Palmouth.

## EGYPT WILL HAVE COTTON TO SELL.

**Acres of the White Staple the Largest Ever Recorded.**  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—Judged by the high prices realized by the cotton crop of 1895-96, Egyptian planters have this spring increased the area to the maximum limit permitted by the country's irrigation facilities. Exact figures are not procurable, but it is estimated that the increase of acreage is from 5 to 10 per cent. The total area of the country is approximately 1,150,000 acres. The greatest percentage of increase is in the provinces south of Cairo. Conservative forecasts believe the crop will yield 750,000 bales of 750 pounds, being the equivalent of 1,125,000 American bales, and the largest ever raised in the Nile valley. Predictions of a yearly increase of shipments to America, it is probable that the United States will buy 65,000 bales of the Egyptian cotton, equal to about 975,000 bales of the United States. These facts are reported to the State department by United States Consul General Penfield at Cairo.

## ADVERSE REPORT ON BOND BILL.

**Committee on Ways and Means Will Report Unfavorably.**  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—The house committee on ways and means by a vote of 13 to 2 decided to report the senate bond bill adversely. The vote was as follows: Republicans—Dingley, Payne, Bell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Doolittle, Steele, Johnson, Evans, Tawney. Democrats—Turner, Georgia, Cobb, Missouri.  
For a favorable report: Democrats—McCallister, Wheeler.  
Absent: Cripe, McLaughlin, both of whom, it is supposed, would have voted for a favorable report.  
There was little discussion of the resolution. The republicans spoke of it as a populist measure. Mr. Grosvenor made the motion for an adverse report, which was carried after Mr. Wheeler's motion for a favorable report had been voted down. Chairman Dingley had prepared the majority report and Mr. Wheeler will make one for the minority.

## MAKES ONE CONCESSION TO SILVER.

**J. Sterling Morton Imports a New Kind of Tree from Africa.**  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—The agricultural department has added a new and very beautiful specimen to the tree tribe of the United States. This is a native of southern Africa, where it is known commonly as the "silver tree." Senator Morton has received from an enterprising agent of the department at Cape of Good Hope a number of seeds of the silver tree. Some attempts have been made to acclimate in southern Europe, but so far as is known it is without success. One species is reported to exist in Washington. It is believed that while even in Washington it can only be cultivated in a green house it may be successfully introduced in southern California and southern Florida.

## FILLED CHEESE BILL PASSES

Senate Places on the Statute Books a Companion to the Oleo Law.

## SEVERAL TARIFF AMENDMENTS TABLED

Motion to Recede from Reduction in Number of Battleships from Four to Two Defeated—Senators Have a Busy Day.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The senate had one of the busiest sessions of this congress today. Late in the day the filled cheese bill was passed as it came from the house, by a vote of 37 to 13, thus completing the legislation on this subject. The measure is analogous to the oleomargarine law. The bill defines "filled cheese" to embrace "all substances made of milk or skimmed milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetables or any other oils or compounds foreign to such milk and made in imitation or semblance of cheese." Manufacturers of filled cheese are taxed \$400 annually, wholesale dealers \$250, retail dealers \$13. In addition to these taxes the product itself is taxed 1 cent per pound, and imported filled cheese is taxed 3 cents per pound. In addition to the import duty, it is provided that filled cheese shall be packed by the manufacturers in wooden packages only, and branded with the words "filled cheese" in black letters, not less than two inches in length. It is also provided that all retail and wholesale dealers in filled cheese shall display in a conspicuous place in their salesroom a sign bearing the words "Filled Cheese" in black letters, not less than two inches in length, upon a white ground.

Several efforts to add tariff amendments to the bill were defeated. An amendment by Mr. Stewart of Nevada for a tax of 10 cents per pound on wool was laid on the table—32 to 14. Another amendment by Mr. Lindsay repeating the one-cent differential duty on sugar was tabled—31 to 16.

After the disposal of the cheese bill, an animated contest occurred over Mr. Lodge's motion to take up the immigration bill. The controversy over the number of battleships remains open, Mr. Quay's motion that the senate recede from its amendment reducing the number from four to two being defeated—17 to 33. The senate also defeated, 17 to 31, a motion by Mr. Lodge to recede from its amendment relating to sectarian Indian schools.

An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Gear, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, to have the night day of next session fixed for the hearing of the bill funding the Pacific railroad debt.

The joint resolution was passed for a scientific inquiry into seal life. Boring and Gorman holds out for two.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was taken up at the opening of the session today, the pending question being Mr. Quay's motion that the senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of battleships from four to two.

Mr. Gorman said two questions were involved: One, was it wise to order four battleships when defects in these already ordered had been disclosed and when a board was in session considering improvements in construction? The other question was as to the expediency of this large expenditure at a time of financial stringency. "I am always in favor of a fair increase of the navy," said Mr. Gorman, "but I am unalterably opposed to building four ships, considering the condition of the treasury and the improvements being made in naval construction." The senator spoke of the charges made in the senate by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Tillman, and other senators that manufacturers were "robbing the government unmercifully." If the charges were true, he said, the government were not doing right in not reporting the fact to congress, and the work of shipbuilding should be stopped. Mr. Gorman did not believe any investigation had shown that Secretary Whitney or Secretary Tracey, the two great secretaries of the navy, who contracted with the Carnegie and Bethlehem works, had made improprietous agreements. The senator considered the contracts wise and beneficial. Today the United States stood ahead of the world in its production of armor, the speed of ships and perfection of the navy.

Mr. Chandler asserted that information before the naval committee showed that the cost of production of armor plate at the Carnegie and Bethlehem works was \$200 a ton, and that by a combination the price charged the government was \$550 a ton.

Mr. Quay's motion to recede from the amendment was defeated—17 to 33—as follows:

**Yeas—Republicans:** Aldrich, Hanabrough, Platt, Brown, Sawyer, Quay, Campbell, Nelson, Wilson—16.  
**Nays—Democrats:** Allison, Hawley, Mitchell, Gallinger, Pettigrew, Warren—12.

**Yeas—Democrats:** Baile, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Chilton, Lindsay, Vest, Cockrell, Miller, Walcott, Gorman, Pasco, White—13.

**Nays—Republicans:** Aldrich, Hanabrough, Platt, Brown, Sawyer, Quay, Campbell, Nelson, Wilson—16.  
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The effect of the vote was to emphasize the disagreement between the house and the senate, the former insisting on four and the latter on two battleships. The items of ships and armor were committed again to conference.

**HOUSE SCORES ONE.**  
A partial conference on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to—27 to 20. It covers a plan of establishing Indian citizenship in the Indian Territory to be executed by the Dawes Reclamation bill. The report has been contested for several days. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, in charge of the Indian bill, then sought to have the remaining items of the agreement taken to conference, but Mr. Lodge, republican of Massachusetts, moved to recede from the senate amendment on sectarian schools. War house suspended action as to sectarian schools, but the senate amendment gave until July 1, 1898, for the poor people and this law would operate schools. The motion to recede was defeated—yeas 17, nays 31, as follows:

**Yeas—Republicans:** Brown, Chandler, Lodge, Mitchell, Olney, Taylor, Warren—14.  
**Nays—Democrats:** Baile, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Chilton, Lindsay, Vest, Cockrell, Miller, Walcott, Gorman, Pasco, White—13.

## Wanted--An Adjective...

We can think of no adjective which will convey to you a clear idea of the values which we will offer at our great Clean-Up Sale, which commences Friday morning promptly at 10 o'clock. In our Dress Goods Aisle we will place all summer goods in five grand divisions.

## First Division--

Will include Colored Serges, Beiges, Silk Mixtures, All-wool Novelties, Jamestown Fancies, Black Albatross, 44-inch All-wool Henriettas, Black Mohairs, and all the choicest All-wool Challis, such as "Gros Romans" and Scheuer Roths' goods.

Almost every piece in this lot sold early at 50 cents. Our clearing-up price will be 25 cents per yard.

## Second Division--

Will include fine, all-wool Colored Novelties, Black Henriettas, Mohairs, Nuns Veilings, all colors in Serges, (suitable for bicycle skirts)—all at 39 cents per yard.

## Third Division--

Will include Silk and Wool Mixtures, Novelties, white, black and navy Serges, Mohairs, Jacquards, Rain-proof Serges, Nuns Veilings, and the best all-wool, black Henriettas in our stock—all at 59 cents per yard.

Most of the goods in this division sold as high as \$1.25.

Thomas McPatrick & Co.

Clark, Dubois, Gallinger, George—1.  
**Yeas—Populists:** Butler, Peffer—2.  
**Nays—Republicans:** Allison, Hanabrough, Hawley, Mitchell, Nelson, Wilson—16.  
**Nays—Democrats:** Baile, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Chilton, Lindsay, Vest, Cockrell, Miller, Walcott, Gorman, Pasco, White—13.

## MORGAN'S RESOLUTION GOES OVER.

At the request of Mr. Morgan, his resolution calling on the president for information as to what if any demand should be made in the case of the Compagnie, seized by the Spaniards, went over till tomorrow.

A joint resolution was reported by Mr. Morrill from the finance committee and passed, authorizing scientific inquiry into the condition of the fur seals in the North Pacific. The resolution appropriates \$5,000 for the inquiry and authorizes the president to detail government officials to conduct the inquiry. In connection with the resolution a letter was received stating that two British scientists were already at work with a view to prosecuting such an inquiry and urging the need of an American inquiry.

Mr. Gear, chairman of the Pacific railroads, rose to make a statement as to the Union and Central Pacific funding bill. He said \$115,000,000 was due the company and the debt would mature at an early date. It was incumbent on congress to take some action to protect the interests of the government. For this reason he moved that the funding bill be taken up on the calendar be taken up on the legislative report next session and made the continuous order of business until action was secured. Mr. Morgan, who had made a minority report on the bill, said he cordially favored the motion, as the subject ought to be disposed of at the December session, as it was of great importance.

Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas, objected to any agreement and raised the point of no quorum. Before a quorum could be summoned the morning session closed and the filled cheese bill was taken up. Mr. Gear stated, however, that he would renew the motion tomorrow.

**VEST OPPOSES THE BILL.**  
Mr. Vest spoke in opposition to the filled cheese bill. He said the oleomargarine law had turned out to the benefit of Messrs. Nelson, Morris and Armour, who added the oleomargarine tax to the product sold to the poor people and this law would operate in the same way. Mr. Vest proposed two amendments, viz: That measures should be taken to extend the police power of the federal government so as not to conflict with the police power of the states, and that

"skimmed cheese" made from skim milk be included with filled cheese. Mr. Sherman moved that the bill be designed to stop an obvious fraud.

Mr. White, democrat of California, asked what had become of certain proposed amendments covering wool and the Dingley bill. "Let me inform the senator," interjected Mr. Mitchell, republican of Oregon, "that I intend to offer as an amendment the Dingley bill, pure and simple, without the change of a dot."

"This is interesting," mused Mr. White, "and I would like to know how the senator from Ohio (Sherman) expects to vote on the Dingley bill." Mr. White then turned his attention to opposing the cheese bill.

Speeches were made in favor of the bill by Senators Gear of Iowa; Vilas of Wisconsin and Chandler of New Hampshire. Mr. Chandler's address stirred up considerable confusion during which he had several rapid colloquies with Senators Vest, Vilas, Mills, Smith and others. Mr. Smith asked if republican senators were united on this bill.

"The republican party is somewhat dilapidated," responded Mr. Chandler, "but by no means so much so as the democratic party. We on this side of the chamber do not stick together as harmoniously as we ought to do and we are continually deranged by the presence of these populists on this side."

An amendment by Mr. Vest, stating that the bill was designed for revenue and not for police purposes, was tabled—yeas, 32; nays, 14.

Mr. Sherman moved to lay the amendment on the table, saying it was clearly for the purpose of embarrassing the measure. The motion to table was carried—yeas, 32; nays, 17.

**MITCHELL CHANGES HIS MIND.**  
Mr. Mitchell, republican of Oregon, who had given notice of offering the Dingley tariff bill as an amendment, said that he had been appealed to by his associates not to press this amendment and he would accede to their requests. Mr. Mitchell stated that he wanted his position understood on the Dingley bill. Having voted for a free coinage substitute for the bond bill, he favored a revenue measure and would not vote for an amendment which would embarrass such a bill.

Mr. Stewart caused much amusement by saying that if the Dingley bill amendment was urged he would offer a free silver amendment to it.

Mr. Lindsay, democrat of Kentucky, offered an amendment repealing the one-eighth differential duty on sugar.

Mr. Sherman moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to 32 to 6.

Mr. Morgan criticized the bill.

Mr. Hill expressed the hope that the senate would disagree with the finance committee amendments reducing the amount of the tax.

Mr. Sherman assented to the suggestion and

## Fourth Division--

Our best Novelties, 46-inch Black Mohair, silk-warp Henriettas, a lot of Priestley's celebrated \$1.25 Novelties—all at 75 cents per yard.

## Fifth Division--

All our choicest Novelty Suitings, Silk-mixtures, High-novelty Mohairs—some patterns which sold as high as \$40 in this lot go at from \$10 to \$15 per pattern. In linen Aisle, at same time, we will sell one case 40-inch Scotch Cambric for summer waists as 61 cents. One case fine sheer white-ground Lawns, with colored stripes and geometrical figures, at 61 cents—seasonable, choice goods, which usually sell at 12 1-2 cents.

## After-Clap Sale--

Of McCrum, Watson & Mercer's Linens. We still have a good assortment of Cloths. Never have we offered such values. This Great Unlimited Sale will continue while the goods last. The "early bird" adage, however, applies. The quantity of goods to be offered at this sale is so diversified as to make it impossible to display in window. You will buy if you will see.

Thomas McPatrick & Co.

without division the house rates were substituted. The bill was then passed—yeas, 37; nays, 13, as follows:

**Yeas—Republicans:** Aldrich, Hanabrough, Platt, Brown, Sawyer, Quay, Campbell, Nelson, Wilson—16.  
**Nays—Democrats:** Baile, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Chilton, Lindsay, Vest, Cockrell, Miller, Walcott, Gorman, Pasco, White—13.

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ington of Tueke, Ala., president; Mrs. F. R. Ridley of Brooklyn, Mass., secretary, and Mrs. Victoria Matthews of New York, chairman of the executive committee. It is said that Washington was selected as the place of meeting in order to give colored women an opportunity of attending the Christian Endeavor convention and to enable them to take advantage of cut railroad rates.

**Condition of the Treasury.**  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$265,192,541; gold reserve, \$107,078,808.

## WESTERN PENSIONS.

**Veterans of the Civil War Remembered by the General Government.**  
WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of May 15, were:

Iowa: Increase—John Heggan, Ethersville, Emmet. Original widows, etc.—Mary Watson, Bellevue, Jackson; Pernella Lathrop, Prescott, Adams; Margaret C. Ludlow, Des Moines, Polk; supplemental (special, May 20), minor of Richard Higgins, Hubbard, Hardin.

Colorado: Restoration and increase—John Reynolds (deceased), Denver, Arapah